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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/823,231	03/30/2001	Bruce Arthur Nelson	1002-001US01	6320

28863 7590 08/03/2005
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EXAMINER

STORK, KYLE R

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2178

DATE MAILED: 08/03/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Advisory Action
Before the Filing of an Appeal Brief**

Application No.

09/823,231

Applicant(s)

NELSON, BRUCE ARTHUR

Examiner

Kyle R. Stork

Art Unit

2178

--The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

THE REPLY FILED 24 June 2005 FAILS TO PLACE THIS APPLICATION IN CONDITION FOR ALLOWANCE.

1. ☒ The reply was filed after a final rejection, but prior to or on the same day as filing a Notice of Appeal. To avoid abandonment of this application, applicant must timely file one of the following replies: (1) an amendment, affidavit, or other evidence, which places the application in condition for allowance; (2) a Notice of Appeal (with appeal fee) in compliance with 37 CFR 41.31; or (3) a Request for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114. The reply must be filed within one of the following time periods:

- a) ☐ The period for reply expires _____ months from the mailing date of the final rejection.
b) ☒ The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Advisory Action, or (2) the date set forth in the final rejection, whichever is later. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of the final rejection.

Examiner Note: If box 1 is checked, check either box (a) or (b). ONLY CHECK BOX (b) WHEN THE FIRST REPLY WAS FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 706.07(f).

Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date on which the petition under 37 CFR 1.136(a) and the appropriate extension fee have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extension and the corresponding amount of the fee. The appropriate extension fee under 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the shortened statutory period for reply originally set in the final Office action; or (2) as set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of the final rejection, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

NOTICE OF APPEAL

2. ☐ The Notice of Appeal was filed on _____. A brief in compliance with 37 CFR 41.37 must be filed within two months of the date of filing the Notice of Appeal (37 CFR 41.37(a)), or any extension thereof (37 CFR 41.37(e)), to avoid dismissal of the appeal. Since a Notice of Appeal has been filed, any reply must be filed within the time period set forth in 37 CFR 41.37(a).

AMENDMENTS

3. ☐ The proposed amendment(s) filed after a final rejection, but prior to the date of filing a brief, will not be entered because
(a) ☐ They raise new issues that would require further consideration and/or search (see NOTE below);
(b) ☐ They raise the issue of new matter (see NOTE below);
(c) ☐ They are not deemed to place the application in better form for appeal by materially reducing or simplifying the issues for appeal; and/or
(d) ☐ They present additional claims without canceling a corresponding number of finally rejected claims.

NOTE: _____. (See 37 CFR 1.116 and 41.33(a)).

4. ☐ The amendments are not in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121. See attached Notice of Non-Compliant Amendment (PTOL-324).
5. ☐ Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s): _____.
6. ☐ Newly proposed or amended claim(s) _____ would be allowable if submitted in a separate, timely filed amendment canceling the non-allowable claim(s).
7. ☒ For purposes of appeal, the proposed amendment(s): a) ☐ will not be entered, or b) ☒ will be entered and an explanation of how the new or amended claims would be rejected is provided below or appended.
The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:
Claim(s) allowed: _____.
Claim(s) objected to: _____.
Claim(s) rejected: 1-6 and 8-53.
Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration: _____.

AFFIDAVIT OR OTHER EVIDENCE

8. ☐ The affidavit or other evidence filed after a final action, but before or on the date of filing a Notice of Appeal will not be entered because applicant failed to provide a showing of good and sufficient reasons why the affidavit or other evidence is necessary and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 1.116(e).
9. ☐ The affidavit or other evidence filed after the date of filing a Notice of Appeal, but prior to the date of filing a brief, will not be entered because the affidavit or other evidence failed to overcome all rejections under appeal and/or appellant fails to provide a showing of good and sufficient reasons why it is necessary and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 41.33(d)(1).
10. ☐ The affidavit or other evidence is entered. An explanation of the status of the claims after entry is below or attached.

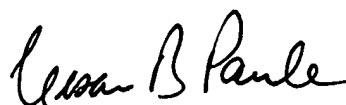
REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION/OTHER

11. ☒ The request for reconsideration has been considered but does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because:
See Continuation Sheet.
12. ☐ Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s). (PTO/SB/08 or PTO-1449) Paper No(s). _____.
13. ☐ Other: _____.

Continuation of 11. does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: Applicant's arguments filed 24 June 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. With respect to claim 14, the applicant argues that Malloy fails to "teach or suggest a client device that includes a virtual table to store multidimensional data received from a server (page 2, paragraph 3)." The Examiner respectfully disagrees. As the Final Office action date 25 March 2005 discloses, "it is well known in the art that a relational database is a set of tables containing rows and columns, which contain data for viewing by the user (page 25)." Further, the applicant attempts to particularly point out that this database fails to be disclosed on a client device. However, the Examiner respectfully disagrees. Malloy discloses a client/server environment for performing the method (column 4, lines 61-65). Malloy further discloses that the "OLAP client 100 and OLAP server 102 may each include, inter alia, a processor, memory, keyboard, or display, and may be connected locally or remotely to fixed and/or removable data storage devices (column 5, lines 1-4)." Further, Malloy discloses that those "skilled in the art will also recognize that any combination of the above components, or any number of different components, peripherals, and other devices may be used with the computers 100 and 102. Those skilled in the art will also recognize that the present invention may be implemented on a single computer, rather than multiple computers networked together (column 5, lines 7-13)." Malloy also discloses that operations may be performed "against one or more relational databases 118 stored on a remote or local data storage device (column 5, lines 52-54)." The Examiner believes it to be clearly suggested in Malloy that a relational database, capable of being modified, can be stored at either client computer or a server computer or both a client and server computer in the client/server environment. With respect to claims 17 and 18, the applicant alleges that the Examiner referred to column 13, lines 34-37 to disclose the claimed limitations. However, the Final Office action cites Figure 4 as the basis for these rejections (page 3). The Examiner is unsure why the applicant points to column 13, lines 34-37. With respect to claim 40, the applicant argues that Malloy fails to disclose executing a client-side script to create a representation of the report object on the client-device. The Examiner respectfully disagrees. Malloy discloses a client program executed in order to communicate with the server for obtaining a report at the client device (column 5, lines 43-54). This creates a representation of the report object on the client-device. With respect to claims 44-45, the applicant argues that Malloy fails to disclose all the limitations of the claims. However, the Examiner respectfully disagrees. Rejection of these claims, and all limitations can be found in the Final Office action.

With respect to claim 1, the applicant argues that Malloy fails to disclose "storing state data on a server, wherein the state data defines a current viewing location within a data table storing multidimensional data on a client device (page 7)." However, the Examiner respectfully disagrees. Malloy discloses a current viewing location for data as a MemberId (column 10, lines 34-55). Requested data is originally referenced through MemberIds that are converted to RelMemberIds, relational member identifiers. Once the requested MemberId data is obtained as RelMemberIds, the data is mapped back as MemberIds and formatted for the client. The current viewing location of a client is generated from the requested MemberIds. Although Malloy fails to specifically disclose the conversion and request for data occurring at a client, as disclosed above, the entire system disclosed by Malloy can occur at a client. The applicant further argues that the combination of Malloy and King fail to disclose the generation of a web page at the server for a client. However, Malloy discloses formatting data for a client (column 10, lines 34-55), while King discloses generation of a web page (column 35, lines 8-13). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Malloy's method with King's method, since it would have allowed for the generation of a formatted web page based upon a client (King: column 34, lines 63-67). With respect to claims 2-3, the applicant argues that the combination of Malloy and King fail to disclose generation of a web page based upon data including one of: font size, column width, row width, column height, row height, column labels or row labels (page 8). However, the Examiner respectfully disagrees. Malloy discloses column labels, and the combination of Malloy with King's generation of web pages would have allowed a user to store multidimensional data within a particular design (King: column 34, lines 63-67), as detailed in the Final Office action. With respect to claims 4-5, the applicant relies upon the same arguments made with respect to claim 1. With respect to claim 6, the applicant argues that Malloy and King fail to teach a scroll within a viewable window (page 9). However, King discloses a website containing a scrollbar allowing scrolling of webpage data (Figure 1A). This further satisfies the applicant's limitation of "displaying a different portion of the data... without requiring the server to regenerate the web page (page 9)," because scrollable data is rendered initially from a source for display. Therefore, when a scroll occurs, the rendered data not in the current viewing window is displayed without requiring a regeneration of data.

With respect to claim 8-13, the applicant relies upon the same arguments made with respect to claim 1. With respect to claims 19-20 the applicant argues that neither Malloy nor King teach scroll bars based on the amount of data stored within a data table (page 9). However, the Examiner respectfully disagrees. King discloses the use of scroll bars on web pages based upon the amount of data stored within a page (Figure 1A). With respect to claim 46, the applicant argues that Malloy has "no relevance to translating a report object to a client-side script whatsoever (page 10)." However, the Examiner respectfully disagrees. Malloy specifically discloses the transmission of report data to the OLAP client (column 10, lines 34-55). As disclosed earlier, Malloy further discloses client-side script processing. With respect to claim 47, the applicant relies upon the same arguments made with respect to claim 14. With respect to claim 49, the applicant relies upon the same arguments made with respect to claim 2. With respect to claim 21, the applicant continues to argue the claimed method being performed at a client device. The Examiner addressed this argument with respect to claim 1. With respect to claim 25, the applicant relies on the same arguments made with respect to claims 19-20. With respect to claims 27-32, the applicant argues that certain limitations are not taught by the references of record (page 12). However, the applicant fails to disclose specific limitations viewed to be lacking. The Examiner respectfully points the applicant to the rejections contained within the Final Office action.


CESAR PAULA
PRIMARY EXAMINER